

## TWO MINE-LAYERS DROWNED.

THEIR BOAT RUN DOWN BY LA TOURNAINE.

SIX OTHERS WHO WERE IN THE DORY RESCUED.—EXPLANATIONS FROM THE PILOT AND LIEUTENANT MCGREGOR.

The first accident to men engaged in laying submarine mines in the harbor occurred yesterday. The French line steamship La Touraine upset a dory containing eight men, and two of them lost their lives. They were in the employ of the War Department and were part of the force under Lieutenant Robert McGregor engaged in the work of putting the harbor in a state of defence in time of war.

**THE DEAD.**  
The men who were drowned were: MIDDLETON, ROBERT, believed to have lived either in London or at the Orange, New York, and PASSE, VICTOR, address unknown.

The accident occurred just off the point of Sandy Hook, where the Main, Swash and Gendry channels meet, and where the channel is narrow and tortuous. La Touraine was bound outward and passed Quarantine at 11:07, reaching Sandy Hook shortly before noon. She was in charge of Augustus Petersen as pilot, who has the reputation of being a careful and discreet navigator.

As the vessel passed slowly down the channel signals were sent to her from the tug Atwood, which, under Lieutenant Orloff, commanding a detachment of naval militia, was on patrol duty at the southern entrance of the harbor, to keep as far away as possible from a dory engaged in laying mines at the junction of the Main, Swash and Gendry channels, and to keep close to the white buoys on the other side of the channel.

But just as the big ocean steamship was passing the dory her stern swung around toward the little boat, and the propeller caught in the cable running out from the boat to a group of mines which were being put in place. This drew the boat through the water with great speed and upset it, throwing out the eight men and their tools and the mines they had not yet placed in the water.

The accident was witnessed from the Atwood, which was hurried to the scene, and succeeded in rescuing six of the men. The big steamship was unable to stop until she had passed out of the buoyed channel without endangering the mine fields, so she was signalled to go ahead. She passed the bar at 12:38 p. m. It was thought that the men who were lost were struck by the propeller of the vessel, as they were not seen to rise after they first went down. The dory, which was about thirty-five feet long, was wrecked, and a group of eight mines was pulled up and set afloat, as were those in the boat.

The Atwood made a report of the accident from a telephone station at the Narrows to the New-Hampshire. Word was sent to the office of Rear-Admiral Erben, but nothing could be done officially save to set on foot an investigation.

### THE PILOT'S STORY.

Petersen, the pilot, after returning to the city, said:

"I was cautiously steering La Touraine through the winding channel off the point of the Hook when we passed the small boat engaged in harbor work. The channel at that point between the white buoys is not more than one hundred and fifty feet wide, and about as crooked as the letter S. I was observing the signals to keep away from the boat, and knew nothing of the capsizing of her until it was all over. We were proceeding under slow speed and over. The boat was on the port side, and the tide carried us toward her. I should judge from what I hear about the cable that the propeller became entangled in the cable that was running out from the boat. It was then we were some distance from the boat and then pulled it up close to the steamship, throwing the men out."

Lieutenant McGregor, who supervises the laying of mines in the harbor, under Major Adams, goes out in the light-house tender Manhattan to attend to his part of the work. He was not near where the accident occurred. Major Adams said yesterday afternoon that he had received no report.

Commander Stanton reported to Admiral Erben yesterday that coastwise steamers did the most damage to the mine fields, and that a few days ago one of the tugboats ran over and destroyed mines near Sandy Hook. These mines are electrically connected, and the danger of their explosion unless an electric circuit is connected with them is small. When electricity is connected a slight force will discharge the dynamite.

Lieutenant McGregor came to the city yesterday afternoon on the Government boat Engineer. He gave this version of the affair: "The eight men were engaged in laying a cable in the harbor, and were engaged in laying a junction-box. This box is of wood and iron, and from it the wires are distributed to the different mines. It is reported that La Touraine was making an effort to avoid the tug William McKimley. She veered to one side and her stern struck the surfboat, capsizing it and throwing the men into the water."

The two men, Middleton and Passe, grabbed either the box or the cable and sank with it. They are believed to have become entangled in the wires. The surfboat capsized, however, and the six men who were on it were rescued. The Louis Pulver, which was near, rescued three of the men, and the others were picked up by other boats."

Lieutenant McGregor says that hereafter a strict watch will be kept on the mine fields, and that the men would receive orders no longer to parley with trespassers, but to use their guns.

The bodies of the dead men had not been recovered at a late hour last night.

### HE THINKS SPAIN WILL BE BEATEN.

COMMANDER WARNECK, OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY, ON THE SITUATION.

Montreal, May 14.—Commander Warneck, of the Russian Navy, mailed this morning for Liverpool on the way from Port Arthur for St. Petersburg. He expressed the opinion that Russia will look upon the possession of the Philippines by the United States with disfavor. Referring to the war between the United States and Spain, he said:

"Spain is in a bad way just now, and I don't see exactly how she is going to improve matters. Unless she can manage to obtain coal for her ships she will be unable to continue the war. It is like a man who is going to meet the American fleet successfully."

"You think, then, that the Spaniards will be beaten?"

"Ah, they are sure to be; the American fleet is much stronger."

### MR. MOODY AND THE SOLDIERS.

PLANNING RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THEM—PITY FOR SPAIN.

East Northfield, Mass., May 14.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is planning for religious work among the soldiers. He is of the opinion that the war will not continue long. "If it does continue," he says, "there will be a great demand for Christian workers." Then he added, "I plan to stay here in Northfield, if possible, during the summer, but it necessarily demands I shall go to work among the soldiers."

Continuing, Mr. Moody said: "I can't help pitying Spain. She has been forced into this war by the United States. She is a weak country, and she is a big master being a little cur. The cur may play the whip, but you can't help pitying the little dog while the whip is taking place."

### RUSHING SUPPLIES TO THE TROOPS.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Great activity continues at the Schuylkill Arsenal. About three trainloads of supplies start nightly for Chickamauga. Mobile and other points. In the neighborhood of five thousand tents are being turned out daily, and this activity will continue for weeks to come. Orders for fifty thousand pairs of trousers have been placed, which are ready for delivery within three days, and ten thousand pairs of shirts, and this will continue until orders are received to the contrary. Up to date about sixty thousand blankets have been shipped from the Arsenal.

### THE D. A. R. HOSPITAL CORPS.

Washington, May 14.—Four women, all trained nurses, are on their way to the Army hospital at Key West. They have been regularly enrolled in the Army, and are the first women to have that honor. They belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been selected by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, director of the corps, for this duty. Two of them are Miss Alice Lyon, of the Pittsburgh Chapter, and Mrs. Johnette Sanger, of Baltimore.

## SPANISH NEWS FROM MANILA.

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF MAY 1 AMOUNTED TO NINE HUNDRED.

Madrid, May 14.—A dispatch to the "Liberal" from Manila, dated May 9, and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says:

"The Arsenal has surrendered and Caviti has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst."

"Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign Consuls. 'The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. 'Corregidor Island was betrayed. 'A conference is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and not in fear of an immediate attack."

"Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues, but Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his Government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days. New bands are on foot in Pampanga."

The Manila dispatch to the "Liberal" also says the Panay insurgents have been conquered, and adds that armed and uniformed bands of insurgents have appeared in the Province of Capiz.

The Gamboles Island and Luzon militia, it appears, is being organized for the defence of the province.

The reference to the Panay insurgents is probably another version of the official dispatch received in Madrid on May 7, via Labuan, and cable to the Associated Press, announcing that the Spaniards had captured Panay, the headquarters of the Philippine insurrection, which is alleged to have been defended by 4,000 insurgents. Of the latter 172 are said to have been killed on the spot, and 600 others are reported to have been killed while retreating. The Spanish account of the affair had it that only two Spanish officers and seventy-two soldiers were wounded. The capture of Panay was pronounced to be a most important step toward the pacification of the Philippine Islands.

### GOLD REPORTED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, May 14.—Senator Teller has received a letter from a constituent in Colorado, indicating that the Philippine Islands may be found rich in gold deposits. The writer says that in 1875 he travelled from Manila to Singapore with a man who had gone from Montana to the island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth. This man gave him a return for his kindness rendered him by the Senator's correspondent.

"He told me," said this correspondent, "that the results of his investigations were far ahead of anything he had anticipated, and that the wealth of gold in that country was beyond estimating. He had gone to the Philippines with the intention of going into mining if the situation was promising. When he found it was, he went to the Spanish Governor to secure permission for this official would permit nothing of the kind. He gave as the reason of the opposition that the development of the mines would tend to enrich and thus to excite and disturb the native population, while it would tend to keep them in ignorance and subjection." The writer of the letter says his companion secured his information from Catholic priests outside the town.

### TALK ABOUT MERRITT'S SUCCESSOR.

LIKELY TO BE A MAJOR-GENERAL-MONTAUK POINT RECOMMENDED FOR A CAMP.

Nothing definite was known yesterday at Governor's Island as to the probable successor to General Merritt in the Department of the East. It was said by an officer of high rank, however, that in all probability a major-general would be placed in the command. The place, in ordinary times, would go by right to Major-General John R. Brooke, who was recently detached from the command of the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, to take command of Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Whether he will be detailed from that command to take the place vacated by General Merritt is as yet uncertain. It is said, however, that the best authority that Brigadier-General Rodgers will not receive the appointment and that it will go to a major-general.

The change in the head of the department will make a complete change in the personal staff, but probably no immediate changes will be made in the headquarters staff.

Lieutenant Hale made a report yesterday to General Merritt as to the availability of Montauk Point as a site for a camp for a large body of troops. He said to a reporter for The Tribune yesterday: "I spent a day down at Montauk Point, and found it most admirably adapted for use as a camp site. From Fort Pond Bay, where the railroad terminates, to Montauk Light is a stretch of eight miles of rolling country two or three miles wide, from the sea to the water, and practically unoccupied. An immense army could be camped there, and have ample room for all military evolutions and for drill and practice of all kinds. The sanitary conditions are unsurpassed, there is an abundant supply of good water to be secured by digging wells a few feet in depth, and troops could be moved from there to all parts of Long Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts with great ease. There are two wharves and a dock, and twenty feet of water, while by rail the Point is only four hours from New York."

General Merritt was especially busy at his office yesterday, and was unable to see all his visitors. He has not yet announced the names of his staff for service in his new appointment. Lieutenant Mackintosh is to be ordered to Tampa to take command of the balloon train as soon as it is ready to go to Cuba.

### FRACTIONAL NET LOSSES IN STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular yesterday, with total transactions of less than 15,000 shares for the two hours of trading. European markets were depressed, partly as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham; and the local market opened under Friday's closing figures, arbitrage houses selling extensively. The decline was soon arrested, however, and before the end of the first half-hour stocks were selling nearly at Friday's level. The speculation was in general dull, nobody being inclined to buy largely, while the result of the impending naval battle in West Indian waters was still undetermined; yet the settled belief that the engagement would end in a victory for the American squadron had been preventing it from falling off in sympathy with London, except temporarily, as already noted. Toward the close, however, prices yielded again, and the final quotations showed fractional net losses in most of the issues. Some of the day's dealings:

Sugar, sales 4,275 shares, net gain 3/4 cent; Tobacco, sales 8,227 shares, loss 1/4; Louisville and Nashville, sales 4,720 shares, loss 1/4; Rock Island, sales 1,655 shares, loss 1/4; St. Paul, sales 14,225 shares, loss 1/4; Union Pacific preferred, sales 16,007 shares, loss 1/4; do. common, sales 16,007 shares, loss 1/4.

### RELIEF SHIP STILL AT KEY WEST.

Stephen E. Barton, of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, yesterday received a dispatch from Miss Clara Barton at Key West, announcing that she expected to move soon with the relief ship State of Texas. In her dispatch Miss Barton quoted the prices of various articles of staple diet in the markets at Key West, showing that there are much in excess of what they were before the outbreak of the war.

The State of Texas left this port more than three weeks ago with 130 tons of miscellaneous supplies for the famine-stricken reconcentrados. Since her arrival at Key West twelve days ago she has not left her anchorage in the outer harbor, though Admiral Sampson has been advised by the authorities in Washington to permit her, under the blockade, to leave the port and to have her safely conveyed to the coast of Cuba, as he thinks it desirable. It has, however, been deemed prudent not to attempt to land supplies in Cuba yet, lest they might fall into the hands of the Spanish soldiers.

### MORE MONEY FOR THE SECRET SERVICE.

Washington, May 14.—The President has allotted to the secret service department of the Treasury from the National debt \$5,000 in all. This appropriation of \$5,000, making an account of the increased debt on this service for expenditures in investigating the cases of persons suspected of espionage, was sent to Spain.

## Absolute Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION

DAILY of the Stock of the

Johnston Jewelry Co.,

17 UNION SQUARE.

Hours of Sale from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., intermission from 1 to 2 P. M.

STOCK CONSISTS OF

Diamonds, Watches, Rich Jewelry, Bric-a-brac, Umbrellas, Cabinets, Opera and Field Glasses—in fact a complete stock of a Metropolitan Jewelry Store.

Sale absolute to meet pressing emergencies.

J. H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

## AMERICA HATED IN GERMANY.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE UNCHANGED BY THE OFFICIAL PRESS.

GERMAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY SUFFERED, AND THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO PREVENT HEAVIER LOSSES.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 14.—While there has been a marked change in the comments of the official press of Germany on America and the war, there has been no change in the opinions of the people, which continue to be most hostile to the United States, especially among the upper classes. An American woman who married a German nobleman, both of them being in constant touch with the highest society, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"You have no conception of the bitter feeling against America. It is impossible for me to go anywhere without hearing my country abused on all sides. We are accused of being a Nation of hypocritical tradesmen, who forced a war on Spain with no other object than our own financial gain."

The war news continues to arrive here twelve hours late, and the "Lokalanzeiger" is the only Berlin paper with enterprise enough to get a few brief special dispatches from New-York direct.

### SNEERS ABOUT THE NAVY.

When the false reports arrived of the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz, the Berlin "Tagblatt" remarked:

"Without doing a single shot this mysterious fleet has excited repeatedly panics in New-York and has kept the whole American fleet in check. Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet ceased to blockade New-York to look at the fleet. The Flying Squadron didn't fly, but lay as though hypnotized at Hampton Roads, dumbly awaiting the uncanny fleet which had been at sea a week and a half, yet was nowhere sighted. The nervousness of the Americans gave rise to the most hallucinations. However, the Spanish Admiral recognized that prudence was the better part of valor, and he returned to Cadiz without having received a shot. The Americans, who have been kept from the ocean. The honest traders and millionaires of America may, therefore, continue to tremble."

The exporters, who are greatly perturbed at the serious losses which have already resulted from the anti-American tone of the press, amounting already to several million marks, and threatening to be followed by a permanent transference of orders to a friendlier nation, are making strenuous efforts to curb the newspapers. The semi-official communications made on the subject by the Government of Germany, protesting that Germany is friendly to America, may be regarded as due recognition in Government circles that unfriendliness toward the United States means loss of trade.

### ASSURANCES TO AMBASSADOR WHITE.

Baron Von Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has reiterated to United States Ambassador White Germany's intention to observe neutrality during the war. He explained that the absence of a formal declaration on the part of Germany was simply due to the fact that Germany is not in the habit of making such declarations in the case of wars which are more important to her than the Russo-Japanese war.

The newspapers here are discussing the probability of Spanish national bankruptcy. The "Lokalanzeiger" of Berlin, which has had several interviews with Baron Von Bulow and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, with a view of trying to bring about the insurrection in Germany in the war between Spain and the United States. The answer they have received are, in substance, that Germany does not deem the time ripe for intervention.

### CANT FEED THEMSELVES.

The proposition of the Russian and German newspapers to make Europe independent of America for grain supplies by the establishment of State granaries is being much discussed. The Government press contends that there are no means to accomplish this, and that Russia especially is unable to supply the deficiency. It is pointed out that there was a famine in Russia in 1891, and that famine at the present moment is threatening many districts of Russia.

The officials of the German Foreign Office are working even more anxiously than those of the United States to secure the evacuation of Manila has already filed claims for damages against the United States, but the Foreign Office says they must await the conclusion of the war before anything can be done in the matter. It is said that the German Admiral commanding in the Far East has been empowered, in case of riots at Manila, to land troops to protect the German Consulate and German residents.

### MUSTERING IN THE REGIMENTS.

THE SECOND AND SIXTY-FIFTH TO BE TAKEN INTO SERVICE TO-MORROW AND THE THIRD ON TUESDAY.

Adjutant-General Tillman was asked after midnight last night what regiments would be called next. "I do not know," he said. "All I can tell you is that the 2d Regiment will be mustered in tomorrow morning, the 6th will be mustered in Monday afternoon and the 3d on Tuesday morning." The Adjutant-General leaves the city for Peekskill at 6 o'clock this morning.

### CONTROLLER DAWES IN TOWN.

Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, yesterday paid his first visit to Wall Street since his induction into office at Washington. His first call was at the Sub-Treasury, where he had a conference with Assistant Treasurer Jordan. Subsequently he saw at their respective offices the presidents of several of the leading foreign banks and a few other well-known financiers, among them ex-Controller Trenchard. It was declared that Dawes was generally believed downtown that Mr. Dawes discussed with the bank presidents the projected war loan and the banks' relation to it, and also the Senate committee's amendment to the War Revenue bill imposing additional taxation upon banks.

### MUSTER OF THE 17TH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 14.—The 17th Separate Company was mustered into the National Guard to-night by Assistant Adjutant-General Plisker, eighty-seven men taking the oath.

### ANOTHER DECLINE IN WHEAT.

Another decline was registered yesterday in May wheat, which opened at 8 1/4, advanced to 8 3/4 and closed at 8 1/4, a loss of 1/4 cent a bushel as compared with Friday's closing quotation. There was bearing news of various sorts, one of the rumors being that, as a result of the heavy crop in Algeria, France might restore the duty on wheat, which a week or two ago she suspended until July. There was scarcely any foreign buying, and on the other hand not a few selling orders were executed. The July, like the May, opened lower, at 8 1/4, and closed at 8 1/4, nearly the highest of the day, but a decline of 1 cent from Friday's closing figure. The September option followed the course of July, opening at 8 1/4 and closing at 8 1/4, a loss of 1/4 cent as compared with the last figure of the preceding day.

## SPANISH GUNNERS IMPROVE.

COLOR GIVEN TO THE STORY OF IMPORTED ARTILLERISTS.

BLANCO BENDING HIS ENERGIES TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFENDING HAVANA—THE TROOPS AT HIS COMMAND.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Key West, Fla., May 14.—Word from the blockading fleet shows that the Spanish authorities defending Cuban ports are both defiant and desperate. From the best accounts they have food supplies enough at most of the blockaded ports to enable the troops to hold out for sixty days. The situation of the remainder of the population, which is Cuban, is not of consequence to them.

They seem, however, to think that something may be done by spitting fire at vessels. Nearly every boat brings news of batteries firing. Yesterday afternoon it was the revenue cutter Manning which was fired on to the west of Havana. A few mornings earlier the Tecumseh was nearly hit. The forces at these seaports are unquestionably large, for the whole of the interior has been abandoned.

### BETTER MARKSMANSHIP.

It is noted everywhere now that the Spanish are proving good gunners. This lends color to the story that Blanco has secured trained French and German artillery officers. One story was that the steamer Lafayette, which was allowed to enter Havana, carried as passengers some expert French gunners. The truth or falsity of this statement will have to be settled in the future. That Spanish gunnery has improved is the testimony of all the officers of the blockading fleet whose vessels have been under fire.

The report has been current that the steamer Montserrat, which succeeded in reaching Cienfuegos before that port was blockaded, carried some new 12-inch guns, which have since been taken to Havana by railroad and added to its defenses. There is no railway in Cuba which could transport these heavy guns. Moreover, the insurgents captured the official report of the Montserrat, which was intended for Blanco. This showed \$3,000,000 in silver money, 15,000 cartridges, rifles and a large quantity of other munitions, but no big guns.

### HAVANA'S DEFENCES.

The defenses of Havana are formidable without additions. Santa Clara Battery on the west and Colimar Battery on the east must be silenced before the city can be commanded from the sea. Various plans have been suggested for blowing up Morro Castle and Cabanas fortress. The objection to all such plans is that blowing up Morro and Cabanas would still leave the most formidable defenses untouched. When Santa Clara and Colimar are destroyed it will not be necessary to blow up the castle and the fortress. The Venustus can go into the harbor and destroy mines, and the control of the city will then be complete. Blanco is pretty apt to have Morro and Cabanas filled with Cuban prisoners, and possibly some Americans and Europeans. That will be the best protection he can form for those defenses.

### AN INSURGENT OFFICER'S REPORT.

The latest information from Havana and its environs was brought to-day by Lieutenant-Colonel Lima, of the insurgent army. He arrived on a torpedo-boat with three other insurgents. Two of them left Jaruco Cove, which is eighteen miles east of Havana. Two others pretended to be Spanish fishermen, and succeeded in getting out of Santa Cruz a little further east. They were picked up by the Annapolis, and afterward transferred to a torpedo-boat.

Lima is an intelligent young Cuban, who held a commission under Arancibia. He has been with the insurgents operating under Alejandro Rodriguez in Havana Province.

Lima and his companions say that all the live stock in the province has been confiscated by the Spanish authorities, who have also taken possession of the supplies in stores and warehouses. There is much suffering among the poorer people.

Nearly every man in Havana is under arms. Lima thinks there are not more than 7,000 or 8,000 regulars, but fully 40,000 volunteers. This estimate is probably too small as applied to the regulars, though they have not yet been massed in the city. Officers of the blockading ships report the shore alive with Spanish cavalry and infantry, and that they will be called into Havana at the first signs of an attack on the city. Commanders in small towns have been ordered to abandon their posts on the appearance of American troops and concentrate in Havana.

The actual number of volunteers is hardly likely to exceed 20,000. They numbered 18,000 when Lee left the city. Conscripting and recruiting would not double the number. This conscripting army is more dangerous to the native population than to the invading army. It is likely at any moment to turn into a mob bent on massacre.

Lima and his companions say that Blanco is keeping heavy forces at work on the fortifications guarding the approaches to the city.

### RECRUITS HISS THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A STRANGE SCENE AS VOLUNTEERS SITTING OUT FOR CAMP PASS THE REGIMENT'S ARMOY.

—LAFAYETTE POSTS WORD.

Ninety-three men, recruited by Colonel Bloomer and known as the 1st Harlem Volunteers, left this city for Hempstead yesterday afternoon in charge of Lieutenant Andrews. They went to Camp Black without any orders from headquarters, expecting that on their arrival or soon afterward they would be accepted as recruits for one or another of the regiments in camp to take the places of men who have been refused by the surgeons. The men marched down Park-ave. to Thirty-fourth-st., and to the Long Island ferry. At Sixty-eighth-st. and Park-ave. the army of the 7th Regiment was passing, and the recruits of the 1st Harlem Volunteers were out onto the steps to see the volunteers pass by. The latter marched four abreast, and as the first files passed the army they began to hiss. The files were taken up by the whole detachment, and soon hissing was added to the expressions of disapproval. The men had been loudly cheered all along the line of march, and as they passed the headquarters of the 7th Regiment they were more loudly cheered than ever by the headquarters.

Sixty new recruits left the army of the 12th Regiment, Columbus-ave. and Sixty-second-st., yesterday afternoon, and marched to the Grand Central Station, where they went on the 4:30 o'clock train for Peekskill. They will take the places at the camp of an equal number of the members of the regiment who have been examined by the surgeons since they have been in camp, and have failed to pass the examination. The new recruits were supplied with their uniforms yesterday morning. They are a fine body of men, it having been determined at the army some days ago only to accept those who had seen service before, or who had at any rate served in some American or foreign army. The majority of those who are accepted for camp yesterday were formerly in the German or French armies.

The word of Lafayette Post since it has been recruiting men for service in the war has been reviewed by A. G. Mills, the chairman of the Committee of Organization of the Post. In a circular which was issued yesterday, it appears from this circular that up to the present time the post has recruited 221 men, of whom 100 have been accepted for service in the regiments of the National Guard, to take the places of men who have been found physically unfit for active service and to fill gaps in the regiments caused in other ways. The post has also supplied two complete regiments to replace those who have been accepted for service in the camp, and in addition to this a large number of recruits are still on hand, who are all ready and willing to enlist at once for service at the front or for whatever duty may be required.

With reference to the regiments who now form the 10th and 12th regiments, replacing the 8th and 12th, the letter declares that, as the outcome of representation to the War and Navy departments, the stipulation has been secured that in case of a further call for volunteers, the regiments should be recruited from the ranks of the National Guard in the field and in the Regular Army.

By the train which left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Peekskill fifty-seven more new recruits travelled. They will take the places of men of the 8th Regiment who have been found unfit by the Army surgeons. It

# MARK-OUT FAD.

"Spring Medicines," "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics" an Old-Fashioned Idea.

Pure blood, strong nerves and muscles, firm, healthy flesh, can only come from wholesome food well digested. "Blood purifiers" and "tonics" do not reach the cause of the mischief. The stomach is the point to be looked after. The safest and surest way to cure any form of indigestion is to take after each meal some harmless preparation of this kind composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, golden seal and fruit salts, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and these tablets taken after

meals assist digestion wonderfully because they will digest the food promptly before it has time to ferment and sour, and the weak stomach relieved and assisted in this way soon becomes strong and vigorous again.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to any secret patent medicines because you know what you are taking into your stomach. They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50c per package. Write F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall Mich., for book on stomach diseases, mailed free.



JAMES BURNS, Ex-Collector of the Port of Kansas City.

Of the men who have occupied positions of public trust in Kansas City, either by gift of the people or by appointment, none has a more enviable reputation for ability, honesty and efficiency than James Burns, Collector of the Port of Kansas City under Grover Cleveland. He lived to the letter the motto of a public office is a public trust, and when he retired he carried with him the respect of everyone in the community—Democrats and Republicans alike.

James Burns has used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and he does not hesitate to say they have accomplished wonders. "I suffered with dyspepsia for twenty years," said Mr. Burns yesterday. "Never knew what it was to enjoy life in fact living seemed a burden, as it does to all who suffer severely with dyspepsia. A few months ago I began taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. From the first I felt relief, and now, although I am still taking them, I feel entirely cured. For the first time in twenty years I can eat anything I want and suffer no ill effects from it. You can't imagine the pleasure of this unless you have been a dyspepsia sufferer."

"I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before, but I feel as if everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is personally distasteful to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as if I had no right to shirk the opportunity to perhaps help some other sufferers from dyspepsia. I have been recommending the Tablets to all my friends. Only recently I took James H. Lillis, the father of Father Lillis, down to get some, and I understand he also is being wonderfully benefited. I can't recommend it too highly."